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Hongkong, 13th December, 1909. 129

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DEATHS.

On the 22nd December, at Kowloon, Edwin, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kemp, aged 3 months. (1691)

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on December 18th, FANNY BLUNCK, beloved wife of FREDERICK BLUNCK, aged 4 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 25TH, 1909.

However it has come about, it certainly is the fact that China has contrived to get herself treated as the "white-headed boy" amongst the nations, and this in spite of the fact that no other people has so frequently set at naught the principles that are supposed to underlie the comity of nations. Of course in one respect China has always held the respect of her neighbors, and that is, her scrupulous respect for her monetary engagements, and that, though certainly one, is only one of many reasons for the peculiar position she occupies amongst her neighbors. Individually every one who has been in close contact with the Chinese has come to regard the people with friendly eyes. Even BILL NVE, when outplayed at his own game by the pensive and child-like AN SIK, could not bring himself to resent very seriously the heads played by the Chinese. True, the funds that were played, as every diplomatist who has ventured to play false cards with him has learned to his cost, "by that heathen Chinese, and the points that he made were quite frightful to see," yet as BILL NVE's own sleeve was stuffed full of aces and bowers, "and the same with intent to deceive," the onlookers for the most part have been quite as ready to back

AN SIK in the game "he did not understand" and condone the twenty-four packs he had ready up his sleeves for emergencies.

But, of course, there have been very many more reasons why China has in the long run been left to her own devices. Many there are who started with the idea that China would be a fine country to annex, but one and all when it came to the point have drawn back at the hugeness of the task. China was, as the Welshman said of the goose, a foolish bird. It was too much for one, but not enough for two, and none cared to tackle when it entailed the necessity of a scrimmage all round. China in all ages has proved an easy enough meal to swallow, but a very serious task to digest; and each and every, be they Turk, Mongol, or Manchuk, has been glad enough in the end to give up the profitless struggle and let China have her own way. At the moment China's chief ambition is centred on the possession of a fleet, so as to be able to command her own waters, and it is instructive to observe how kindly are the other nations in coinciding in China's views. Doubtless a good deal of this complaisance proceeds not altogether from disinterested motives; the profits accruing from the building of a fleet are not altogether to be despised; and as China is not yet in a position to build for herself each would like to see the order going to its own shipyards; but there are other reasons why some, at least, of the principal nations would like to see China sufficiently powerful at sea to protect her own waters. Much of the burden has hitherto fallen on Great Britain, and Great Britain would willingly pass on the thankless task to China herself, and would also willingly help her in every way. But navies are expensive, and in her present mood China takes a delight in parading an independence she does not possess. Doubtless it would be better for China, and not for China only, but for the world at large, did she possess from her own internal resources the means of building a powerful fleet. As affairs stand at present that is, however, not within the bounds of possibility. Yet China is a wealthy country; but though a wealthy country she stands in the curiously anomalous position of having no revenue. More curious still, the people of China have a native aptitude for finance, which needs only proper direction to achieve great things. From time immemorial finance and government have been divorced, and the two have taken different roads, the officer in charge administering his office whatever it was, independent of control from above except of the most general character, and being responsible for all its expenses, and logically master of its income. As a matter of course accounts are not kept, but each officer is expected at certain intervals to make "prevents" to his superiors, and to provide for these he has to reimburse himself by vails from his underlings, who, like himself, receive no salary, and have to recoup themselves from the people at large. In addition to this each office has its customary assessment, which has to be paid in advance before the officer takes up his post, and the providing for these funds falls into the hands of a not unimportant class of financial agents, who exploit for the purpose every yamen in the Empire. Financially the official, though he renders no account to the Government, practically finds himself a slave to his guarantor, and as each step in promotion has to be paid in advance, his bondage only ceases with his life or his final retirement from office, should he by any means have succeeded in freeing himself from his financial embarrassments.

Worst of all these abuses is the system of Likin; here the officer appointed to the collectorate has no magisterial duties to perform. He has had, like the magistrate, to pay heavily in the first instance for the appointment, the average income of which generally comes to be well known. His remedy is to let out the subordinate ranks on the same system, and to each of these one or more stations is allotted, which the holder has to manipulate to the best advantage. As in the other case, he makes no returns, but tacitly he fixes his own charges. The check here is competition; if he raise the charge in excess of his fellows he finds the income of his particular station falls off, while if he lower it unwisely he has not sufficient to meet the demands of his superior. As each official, be he magistrate or merely collector, has an indefinite number of relations, and as old custom requires that the official should provide for all these, or be denounced by the voice of public opinion, it is the natural consequence that the ranks of all the dependent services should be enormously overmanned; and as means have to be provided for each to live, it follows that all these subordinate posts are filled with useless hangers-on. The Likin officials and hangers-on in most of the provinces amount

to tens of thousands, in some of the wealthier rising to their hundreds of thousands, so that numerically the Likin collectorate constitutes a formidable army—too formidable, in fact, to be interfered with by any of the officials.

We have no account in any province of the number or the probable income of the Likin collectorate, accounts being rigorously excluded, but they are known to be enormous; of these sums, however, it is equally notorious that nothing beyond a mere dribble ever arrives in the hands of the actual officials of the province who have no means of exacting their dues. Practically nothing in the majority of the provinces ever reaches the central government. It is plain that reform of such a system from within has become a practical impossibility; the body politic has grown up surrounded by its meshes, and socially no man finds himself strong enough to speak, much less to act. The ROBERT on taking office did indeed make some feeble attempts to effect some reform, but the reactionary party have proved too strong for him, and there is no doubt that it was for his presumed tendering of advice about the true condition of the provinces that TUAN FANG incurred the penalty of dismissal. Yet on this question of Likin depends the entire subject of the Navy. Taxed to the highest extent that the trade in each case will bear, the Likin sucks up like a sponge the resources of the land; yet so foul is the system of collection that at the outside, it is calculated, not more than five per cent. gets into the hands of the higher provincial officials for the purposes of the administration; the remainder is squandered in keeping up a useless army of collectors, who as a rule return nothing whatever to headquarters, their expenses absorbing the entire amount squeezed out of the produce of the land. There is little reason to doubt that the amount thus squandered would go far towards paying the expenses of a very effective navy, besides relieving the land of the burden of maintaining a huge army of incapables, but such a course would entail the clearing out of many of the higher officials; and it is just these, as the men who clamoured for TUAN FANG's dismissal, who under the present régime are battering on the vitals of the land, who will ever form the backbone of the reactionary party.

Of course the only possible method, so firmly has Likin spread its roots amongst the body politic, to get rid of the abuses is to place the entire financial control of the Empire in strong foreign hands; but this is the one thing that the pretended "patriotic" party, really the upholders of fraud and corruption, will not submit to. The probable result of all this will be that China will become so weak and discredited that foreign Powers for their own safeguarding may one day find it advisable to place an Empire, which deserved a better fate had it only been led to see its own shortcomings, in Commission.

The French Mail of the 23rd November was delivered in London on the 23rd inst.

The Hon. Mr. Grasson and Mrs. Grasson returned to Hongkong from the North yesterday. Mr. Bell Irving arrived from Home the previous day.

A smart capture was made by the West Point police on Thursday, when they arrested a native who had in his possession 250 counterfeit Chinese twenty cent pieces.

While the escape was being taken to the scene of a fire on Thursday night it knocked down a Chinaman who was injured and had to be sent to the hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Golding, Barlow & Morrell... £10

The German naval estimates show that for Kiaochow, including the cost of the Asiatic Naval Detachment, an Imperial subvention amounting to £423,329, a decrease of £38,203, is demanded.

Another kidnapping case was discovered by the police on Thursday. They arrested a man for having on the 21st inst. stolen a seven-year-old boy, whom he shipped to Amoy by one of the Blue Funnel steamers.

A Chinaman, apparently under the influence of liquor, jumped from a car when it was in motion on Thursday. The result was that he received injuries which necessitated his being sent to the hospital.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel Martin, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jules Martin, Penang, to Mr. John Barclay Harrop, manager of Dunlop Estate, Sidiawan, who is known to many in Hongkong.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Captains: H. H. D. Tothill, to the *Minotaur*, to date Dec. 8; and on recommissioning, and to the *King Alfred* on transfer of flag, undated; and L. Clinton-Baker, to the *Minotaur*, to date Dec. 8, and as Flag Captain on transfer of flag, undated.

The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 2½ per cent., payable on January 6th for the half-year ended October 31.

The amount of postal savings in Japan has increased at an astonishing rate since the Russo-Japanese war. According to investigations made at the end of last month the total amount of present savings is ¥1,222,518,904, showing an increase of ¥17,788,710 compared with the end of December last year.

Two small fires were reported on Thursday night. One took place in a shop in Queen's Road and was due to a leak at the gas meter which somebody discovered with a light. The other occurred on the steam launch *Kwong Sing*, and was due to the boiler becoming overheated during the night and setting fire to some matting which had been placed on it to dry. In neither instance was the damage serious.

An interesting presentation took place on Thursday evening, when Mr. and Mrs. Piery were the recipients of a beautiful silver salver and cheque from a number of "old boys" of the Diocesan School. The presentation was made by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A. who in a speech reviewed the success of the work of Mr. Piery since his arrival in 1878. Mr. Piery was deeply affected, and in a few well chosen remarks thanked the donors for their generosity.

We note the following paragraph in the *Dorsetport* correspondence of a Service paper:—"People with a penchant for coincidences will probably have noticed that last Thursday a rumour was current at this port that the cruiser *Kent* had been lost on the China station. How the rumour originated is a mystery, but it spread as rapidly as bad news invariably does, until many people began to feel that it had a substratum of truth. Relief came in the evening, when a telegram from the Admiralty announced that the *Kent* had left Hongkong that morning for Singapore 'all well.' But here is the curious fact. According to a telegram received yesterday from Singapore, the *Kent* experienced typhoon weather on the way down from Hongkong, and actually lost three boats so that in all probability at or about the time the people of the Three Towns were in a high state of tension as the result of the rumour referred to, the *Kent* was being buffeted about by a typhoon in the Pacific. The circumstance suggests whether the ill-founded rumour was a manifestation of telepathy."

Our metropolitan contemporary, the *Peking Daily News*, a Chinese paper, published in English, should study Hongkong's currency question before writing on the subject again. "If Hongkong," says our contemporary, "under an enlightened government, with an enlightened commercial community, to say nothing of expert opinions from England, has taken so many years to reorganize its currency, with the result that not more than two silver dollars issued by the Island government itself are accepted by the Hongkong Treasury in payment of taxes, foreign critics should keep their mouths shut in regard to China's currency." For the information of our contemporary we may state that the Hongkong Treasury will accept as many silver dollars as are tendered in payment of taxes, but it will not receive more than two dollars' worth of subsidiary coins. China is the only country in the world, we believe, in which subsidiary coins are legal tender to any amount. Hongkong's "currency problem" is that Hongkong's subsidiary coinage is withdrawn from the Colony and is freely circulating in the Kwangtung provinces—while two-thirds, or perhaps four-fifths, of the subsidiary coins in use in Hongkong are Chinese. No Chinese coin is accepted by the Hongkong Treasury or by the Post Office or any other Government department. The discount on Chinese coins is heavier than on Hongkong coins, but the two currencies circulate on an equality in the ordinary business dealings in which subsidiary coins are necessary. The "currency problem" in Hongkong is how to maintain the Colonial coins at their par value and keep out of circulation Chinese coins which have dragged Hongkong coins down to practically their own level of value, and at the same time to avoid giving offence to China and disturbing our trade relations. The conclusion of all these discussions on the subject is that the over-issuance of subsidiary coins by the Canton mint is the cause of the trouble, and the only practicable remedy is for the Canton mint to rehabilitate its subsidiary coinage by ceasing minting operations for a time.

FREEMASONRY.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. T. F. HOUGH AS DISTRICT GRAND MASTER.

A stir was caused in Masonic circles yesterday morning by an official notification to the Worshipful Masters of the local lodges working under the English Constitution that Wor. Bro. T. F. Hough, the Deputy District Grand Master, had been appointed by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, to the high office of District Grand Master of Hongkong and South China. On inquiry we learn that Sir Paul Chater, who has held this distinguished appointment for the past thirty years, had tendered his resignation. Too much cannot be said in appreciation of the manner in which Sir Paul has ruled the district during that long period. In Worshipful Brother Hough he has a worthy successor, and the news of his appointment has been received with the greatest satisfaction by the brethren generally.

TELEGRAMS.

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["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE JAPANESE DIET.

Tokyo, December 24th.

H.M. the Emperor to-day opened the Diet in a brief speech from the Throne which described the country's foreign relations as satisfactory and made reference to the strengthening of national finances.

THE KOREAN PROBLEM.

Tokyo, December 24th.

The Korean Premier who was at first reported to have been mortally wounded by an assassin, is now reported to be recovering.

Count Hayashi again advocates annexation as the only remedy for the situation.

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

THE NEW KING OF BELGIUM.

London, December 24th.

King Albert I., the new sovereign of Belgium, has made a State entry into Brussels from Laken.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

London, December 24th.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of London, it was resolved to invite the Government to accord official support to the educational sections in a spirit similar to that shown by the Government of Japan.

THE BRITISH ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

London, December 24th.

A number of election speeches were delivered last night. There will now be a cessation for a week.

The issue of the election writs has been postponed until January 10th.

The Unionists denounced the postponement as a trick to enable the first polling to take place on a Saturday, which will be favourable to the Liberals.

On the new register there are 92,000 more voters than on the old.

Only three seats are uncontested by the Unionists. Fifteen are uncontested by the Liberals. There are numerous triangular contests in which Liberals oppose Labourites. In six Constituencies the Unionists are divided.

Lord Milner addressed a noisy meeting at Cardiff. His Lordship's speech was subject to constant interruptions, the audience shouting as a chorus "Damn the consequences."

Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, travelled for twelve hours in West Wales. Crowds assembled at the stations through which he passed and demanded a speech. Decorations were everywhere displayed along the route. The Chancellor spoke in Welsh at

Pwllheli, declaring that the time had come to settle once and for all with the feudal lords who were demanding that Great Britain should return to the dark ages, when even Russia and Turkey were winning their freedom.

A somewhat peculiar case engaged the attention of Mr. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday. A man named Francis Ritchie was charged with having on the 23rd December obtained from Fak Toma Bubi the sum of \$42 by false pretences. The story of the complainant was that defendant came to her and said that her husband had been arrested and that he had been fired at \$42. As she could not raise the amount her aunt came to her assistance, and when the latter proceeded to the Police Station with the money the defendant took the money from her hand and ran away. Defendant asserted that the complainant's husband had asked him to do as he had done. The case was remanded in order that the husband might be found.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS.

Christmas, the approach of which has been proclaimed from many directions during the week, has been ushered in with time-honoured ceremonial. Floral decorations peculiar to the festive season are seen in all the hotels and many shops and stores, and in barracks and public institutions the joyous occasion has not been overlooked. The usual greeting "A Merry Christmas" faced most patrons of the shops, especially those which catered for the young folks. Santa Claus was busy as usual and the young people will be gladdened by the mysterious but anticipated gifts received.

To-day special services will be held in most of the churches and in barracks.

Several sports fixtures are set down for to-day and Monday.

The warships in the harbour made preparations for the celebration of the occasion, and British, American and German showed their unity on this subject.

XMAS TREE.

The annual Christmas tree at the Victoria Hospital took place last night. Sir Henry and Lady May were present, and at the invitation of the Hon. Dr. Atkinson several visitors attended to witness the interesting proceedings. Sir Henry did duty as Father Christmas and the children greatly enjoyed themselves.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception is gaily decorated for the Christmas celebrations. The main altar is richly adorned with a profusion of flowers and costly silver-candlesticks with large flowered candles, and the altar cloth embroidered in gold covered with beautiful silk embroidered lace. The arches and pillars in the Sanctuary are all draped with coloured material and the chancel surrounded with palms and flowers. In one of the lateral altars a picturesque crib, representing the grotto of Bethlehem, is exposed for public veneration. The figures of the Holy Family, the shepherds and animals are realistic. All the other altars are also decorated.

At half-past ten last night, His Lordship Bishop Pozzani attired in his Pontifical robes, entered the sanctuary, accompanied by the clergy and seminarists, took his seat at the Gospel side and started the Matins service. The full choir of St. Joseph's College assisted by several ex-pupils responded to the Psalms and Antiphons alternatively with the Sanctuary Choir, Mr. O. Baptista presiding at the organ. At 11.45, the Bishop, dressed in white chasuble started the Pontifical Mass and the choir sang "Kyrie eleison." When the "Gloria in excelsis Deo" was intoned by the Bishop at midnight, all the bells in the Church and at the Campanario were rung.

The crib, which was screened by a curtain before the Mass, was unveiled when the "Gloria" was intoned by the Bishop. After the Mass, the Bishop, accompanied by the crowded congregation paying their respects to the Bishop, which was very imposing, was well attended.

POLICE DANCE.

The Hongkong Police Dance took place last night in the City Hall and was the success that it usually is. There was a goodly company, a fine floor, enjoyable music, and, above all, admirable hosts, and with these essentials the individual who failed to "chase the flying hours with fleeting feet" or to enjoy the less active pleasures of the night must find the blame on his own shoulders. It is safe to say that the 300 guests who were present found themselves ushering in a merry Christmas right well, and the promoters must have felt, in the appreciation of so many, amply rewarded for their labours.

The decorations were of such a nature as to suggest the festive season. The evergreens associated with Christmas were in abundance, and the flowers which peeped out from among the mass of greenery on the staircase and elsewhere added a pleasing touch to the general embellishment. The reception room was very neatly treated, festoons crossing the room and a large Union Jack at the top of the room being surmounted and flanked with greenery. St. George's Hall, in which dancing took place, was very effectively decorated. The windows and entrances were draped with curtains and picked out with evergreens, and bunting was introduced with pleasing results.

St. Andrew's Hall was used as a supper room and the old Chamber of Commerce room was given over to those who preferred a quiet game at cards.

Dancing commenced at nine o'clock to the strains of Macphail's band, and with L. S. Cooper and P. C. Stewart assiduous in the discharge of their duties as M.C.'s the programme of 24 dances was carried through with zest and manifest enjoyment. The programme included five waltzes, one Highland schottische, one schottische, one Caledonian, two barn dances, two waltzes, one strathspey reel, two Circassian circles, two polkas, two lancers, two waltzes, and one military two-step.

The decoration committee, who are to be congratulated on the outcome of their efforts, consisted of P. S. Wilson, P. S. Farr, P. S. Grant, L. S. Ogg, P. C. D. C. Cooke, P. C. Glendinning, and P. C. Mackelvie.

P. S. Kendall, P. C. Spillet, and P. C. Ferguson the Bar Committee, and L. S. Ogg and P. C. Bell looked after the card room, while P. S. Lee earned the gratitude of his colleagues and of the guests for the excellent arrangements which as secretary he carried out.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Silk ex per C.P.R. str. *Monteagle*, which left here on the 21st ultimo, arrived at New York on the 22nd inst.

GAMBLING IN CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The fascination of games of chance holds dominion to a greater or lesser degree over the whole of mankind. There is hardly a modern nation that has not its own particular form of gambling, and history records that the nations of antiquity were also addicted to the vice. It is to be doubted, however, whether the spirit of gambling has ever been so deeply engrained in any nation as it is in the Chinese. I have lived among Spaniards, Indians, Barmese, Siamese and Malays, and found as these people are of games of chance it seems to me that the Chinese bear the palm.

This morning I paid a visit to several fan-tan shops in Honam and Canton. I cannot say how many of these places exist in the two towns, but their number must be very large indeed. I visited ten such places in Honam and counted the number of men at the tables. The total was 166; the highest number in one shop was 38, while the lowest was 6. This was between 9 and 10 in the morning. The gamblers were nearly all of the working class, while some looked little better than mendicants. That 166 men should be idling away their time at such an hour in the morning is in itself a sufficient commentary on the hold that this vice has on the people. Supposing that there exist 30 fan-tan shops in Honam and they were patronised in equal proportion, it would mean that nearly 500 men were engaged in gambling at that hour. I then crossed over to Canton and entered 6 houses, all within a short radius. Here, there did not appear to be so many gambling, as the greatest number I saw in one house was 13, and the smallest number four. Being a very much larger place than Honam, the number of fan-tan houses is consequently greater, and no doubt the aggregate number of gamblers in any given hour is very great. Nearly all the men I saw were staking small sums of money; very few risked more than a dollar; while in Honam the great bulk of the men seemed to be content with staking 20 cent pieces. This does not seem a great amount, but let it be remembered that 20 cents is nearly a man's daily pay and you get a more correct idea of the business. The largest amount I saw staked was \$10 by a young man who looked like a house servant. He lost it and staked again \$15, which he also lost; he then left the house. Assuming him to be a "boy" this amount would about equal two months' wages.

The majority of these fan-tan houses are "mucky" and squalid; a few, however, are more attractive, having somewhat gaudy exteriors and big incandescent lamps. Inside, free tobacco is given to gamblers, while each house has a number of tongs, who do their utmost to entice the gamblers to play. The rate of these tongs is \$4 per month and their "tong" of the first-class houses must have a large capital, but a relatively small sum is often the capital of the inferior shops. I have heard of one being opened with such a small sum as \$300. It is not a pleasant sight to see the group of gamblers breathlessly waiting the counting of the cash. Suspense, disappointment and exultation are all to be seen, but comments are rare. Some of the faces I saw to-day were quite revolting in their aspect, and as many walked out of the door, having probably lost their last few cents, they looked capable of any villainy.

It must also be remembered that gambling is by no means confined to the towns. The villagers are equally devoted to the goddess of chance and have even a greater variety of gambling games than the townsmen. Some of these forms indicate the baseness of the participants. Of these varieties setting two thrushes to tear themselves to pieces, or setting even insects such as crickets to fight to the death are surely among the worst. In some country places matches are erected for these purposes and the advent of a theatrical troupe nearly always increases the amount of gambling.

This evil meets one on every hand; during slack hours one sees groups of coolies squatting on the roadside staking their "cash" on games played with queer little cards. Groups of street gamblers are frequently heard wrangling over their gambling even when the entire stake is probably not more than one or two cash. There appears to be no prohibition of such practices by law, for often the most interested spectator of the game is the policeman, who, lounging against a wall smoking a cigarette, lends a kind of official air to the proceedings.

In homes the vice is equally prevalent; the women, left to their own devices, employ their time in such games as "tin kan," and the games are rarely "for love." Instances are by no means wanting of women who have sold or pawned their jewellery and have caused their husbands considerable financial embarrassment. In the homes this state of things is likely to continue until such time as female education is far more widely spread than at present, for the bulk of the women being unable to read and having but little of their husbands' society fall back upon the excitement of cards from very ennui.

There is yet another form of gambling which is remarkably prevalent, and that is the buying of lottery tickets. In addition to the well-known Hankow and kindred lotteries, there are others known as "Po Pin" and "Shan Pin," the tickets for which can be bought for a few cents. The method of procedure is very simple. A roughly printed slip of paper bearing on it a certain number of flowery Chinese sentences can be obtained for nothing at the lottery offices. The holder then goes home and marks off ten or fifteen (according to the class of lottery) characters which he trusts will be lucky. He then returns it to the office with the price of the ticket. On a certain day the proprietor of the lottery marks off on a similar

slip certain characters, and any lucky purchaser whose marked characters coincide with those marked by the proprietor wins a sum of money. These tickets are very popular, and when the fact is considered that fresh lotteries are opened at intervals of only a few days the amount speculated must be enormous.

Fortune-tellers and priests should be great supporters of this wholesale gambling, for by it they reap a rich harvest. Fortune-tellers swarm at the street corners picking out winning numbers by magic means and advising persons whether they are or are not likely to be lucky. The temples are used for the same purpose, and crowds of women go daily to these "holy" places for advice on these matters. Certain temples are supposed to contain deities which are specially clever at picking out winning letters, and perhaps the most favoured one of all is at a place called "Ng Ngan K'in," or Five Eye Bridge; one of my own servants won a share in a \$500 prize by consulting this joss.

Sufficient has been said to show what a hold gambling has on the people here. All gambling houses and lotteries are licensed, and the Government derives a considerable part of its revenue from this source. I have not been able to find out what sum is actually obtained, as such information is exceedingly difficult to get; but the amount must be very large. In the villages, the taxes in the marshes gambling places often support the police force where such an institution exists. But China is becoming more enlightened, and the Government is beginning to see that not only is it a reproach to derive a large part of its income from such a source, but that in the interests of the nation the time has come when active measures should be taken to suppress an evil which is eating into the hearts of the people. The present Viceroy is doing all in his power to put down the licensing of gambling, and its suppression forms one of the most serious subjects for consideration by the Deliberative Council. It is reported that the Viceroy's scheme is to first shut up all the small and inferior houses, and to issue licenses only to first-class houses, where the stake shall not fall below a certain limit, and that these houses also shall in time be abolished. If this scheme were to come into force it would doubtless prevent a great deal of gambling among the lower strata of the public and would educate the people to the fact that such houses are not a necessity. There are, however, two factors which seriously impede reform; the first is deficiency of revenue, and the second is the opposition of the people. As things are at present, the Government has all its work out to make both ends meet, and the sudden closing of the gambling houses would make a deficiency in the revenue which would be difficult to make good. It does not lie in the province of this article to state the means whereby this deficit might be made good, and the Government has the loss of the tax on the licensed houses. Moreover, the bulk of the people do not wish the houses to be closed. There is no space to enumerate all their reasons, but they are very many. It is, however, in the growing class of enlightened men that salvation lies; and these are determined that gambling as a licensed institution shall cease. Month by month their voice is getting stronger and their demands more imperative, and before another year has passed away there is doubt that the existing state of affairs will suffer great changes. All those who are interested in China's welfare will rejoice in the day when the counsel of these enlightened men prevails.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, December 24th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUNISH JUDGE).

AN UNFORTUNATE ARTIST.

Li Cheuk Tsau and others, the proprietors of the Queen's Hotel, sued an artist named Dohley for \$66. Mr. S. Dixon, from the office of Mr. Harding, appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant appeared in person.

Defendant said he had no money and could not pay. He had given his banjo and some of his clothing to the defendant, and he did not know why he had summoned him. About a month ago he gave a letter to plaintiff acknowledging the debt.

His Lordship—Are you entirely out of employment?

Defendant—I am assistant at the Stag Hotel and get commission on drinks.

His Lordship—Do you get your food there?

Defendant—No, I only get board.

Mr. Dixon said he would not press for costs if defendant would make some offer. He took an expensive room at the hotel.

His Lordship—Why did you take an expensive room at \$6 a day?

Defendant—I am a stranger here and I did not know.

At a later stage defendant said he went to Canton and made a profit of \$300 on an entertainment, but he went to Macao and lost it all.

His Lordship—What gambling?

Defendant—No, on an entertainment. Judgment was entered for plaintiff.

THE TONNAGE MARKET.

Business is again very dull, with little inquiry for tonnage. From Saigon to Hongkong, after a few fixtures at 14s, the rate has dropped to 12s. To Philippines, "Tungus," is closed for 30,000 tons, at 25s. From Saigon to Canton, two medium-sized cargoes fixed at 26s. Coal rates are steady. From Moji to this, \$190 per ton; Canton, \$260. Wakamatsu to Canton, "Marie" got \$270. From Hongkong to Canton, \$180 has been paid. From Haiphong to Canton, \$180. Time charters—The "Fri" and "Uly" have been taken up for 8 months for Newchwang-Canton trade.

CHRISTMAS SPORT.

CRICKET.

To-day—H.K.C.C. v. United Services.
Monday—do.
To-day—Craigengower—Inter-club game.
Monday—do.

FOOTBALL.

To-day—H.K.F.C. v. King Alfred.
AMERICAN FOOTBALL.
To-day—West Virginia v. Pennsylvania.
BASEBALL.

CRICKET.

TEAMS.

H.K.C.C.—W. C. D. Turner, T. E. Pearce, R. E. O. Bird, A. O. E. Elborough, R. E. H. Oliver, H. Hancock, H. R. Makin, A. H. Young, A. A. Claxton, A. C. Leith, and W. Manning.

United Services—Captain Baird, Captain Garnett, Commander Lewis, R.N., Lieutenant Noble, Lieut. Polly, R.N., Rev. W. H. Maundrell, R.N., Captain Mayhew, R.M.L.I., Lieutenant Huxton, R.M.L.I., Lieutenant Green, Lieutenant Bagnall and Staff Sergeant Power. Reserve, Lieutenant Toyoy, R.N.

The game commences on Christmas Day at 2 o'clock, and on Monday, the 27th, at 10 o'clock.

To-day at 2 p.m. a cricket match will be played on the ground of the Craigengower Cricket Club between sides to be picked on the ground of members and their friends.

A match between members under 30 and over 30 will be played on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m. as under—

Under 30—L. E. Lambert, R. Bass, H. W. Peterson, B.P. Dalivala, A.S. Ellis, C. Ho Kai, F. Currie, J. M. Campos, R. Pestonji, S. Battilwana and H. Rapp.

Over 30—J. D. Norris, L. A. Rose, H. P. Madar, R. Phillips, A. S. Gomes, Jr., G. A. Hancock, R. F. Lamert, S. E. Green, S. Mirza, N. H. Viveash and A. N. Other.

FOOTBALL.

TEAMS.

The game between H.M.S. King Alfred and the Club commences immediately after the exhibition of Rugby football by the American Fleet on the Club Ground at 4 p.m. Team:—J. Clarke, E. F. Aitcott and J. McCubbin; H. W. Kilby, R. C. Barlow and A. Gregory; A. Aitchison and I. L. Goldenberg; A. Hamilton; A. Whitmarsh and J. Danby.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL.

American football, which is very much different to either the Association game or Rugby, will be played this afternoon on the Club Ground at the Happy Valley, commencing at 2.30. The competing teams will be selected from the

BASEBALL.

Hongkong residents will be treated to an exhibition of this American game this morning when teams representing the U.S.S. West Virginia and U.S.S. Pennsylvania will play on the Hongkong Football Club Ground. Play commences at 10 a.m.

NEW YEAR SPORT.

ARMY & NAVY.

This Association football match will be played on 1st January, 1910, at 4 p.m., on the Hongkong Club Ground (if available), otherwise Naval Ground. The Army will play in white.

Army team: Beasley (R.G.A.), Watts (R.G.A.) and Butler (Buff); Walker (R.G.A.), Lieut. Bagnall (R.G.A.) and Dore (Buff); Brown (R.E.) and Browster (Buff); Taylor (Buff); Nash (R.G.A.) and Barker (Buff).

SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL.

The following matches in the Hongkong Schools' Football League were played last week, the results being as under—

SENIOR.		Wanchai, 0		Victoria, 0	
Diocesan, 9	Queen's, 1	Wanchai, 0	Queen's, 1	Wanchai, 0	Queen's, 1
The League table now stands—					
SENIOR—SCHOOLS' SHIELD.		P. W. L. D. P. A. POINTS.		SCHOOL.	
Wanchai School	3	1	0	2	1
Diocesan School	2	0	1	0	1
Queen's
JUNIOR—GOVERNOR'S CUP.		P. W. L. D. P. A. POINTS.		SCHOOL.	
Saiyung School	4	2	0	2	11
Diocesan School	4	2	0	2	10
Wanchai School	4	2	0	2	10
Queen's College	4	2	1	6	5
E. Kadorie School	4	2	0	8	5
Victoria School	3	0	3	1	14
Yamatui School	5	0	3	2	10

H.K. FOOTBALL SHIELD.

The annual general meeting of the Shield Committee was held in the Y.M.C.A. rooms yesterday evening. Lt. Bagnall presided and there were representatives present from H.K.F.C., Kowloon F.C., R.G.A., Buffs, R.E., H.M.S. Monmouth and Marines. The only business transacted was the alteration of several rules, and the fixing of the date for closing entries. The only alteration which materially affects the competition is that to sections 4 and 5 of rule 3, which are now combined and read:—

"The British Regiment, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Marines and Army Staff may enter one or more teams at their discretion."

The following were elected as officers:—Chairman, Lt. Bagnall, R. G. A.; Secretary, Mr. H. J. Totton; Treasurer, Mr. O. J. Barnes. The last date for receiving entries is 6th January, 1910, and the first round will commence on 15th January.

REVIEWS.

The Recognition of Minerals. By C. G. MOORE, M.A., F.I.C., with monographs on Geology, Ore Deposits, &c., by DONALD A. MACALISTER, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Published by the Mining Journal, London, E. C.

The author says in his preface:—"It is hoped that as it stands the book will enable anyone to take any kind of mineral, rock, stone, or sand, and to form an opinion whether it is of commercial value or not," at the same time pointing out that this cannot be done in most cases by simple inspection, but recourse must be had to simple tests. The would-be prospector could not do better than make a thorough study of this book, and at the same time practise himself in the recognition of well-known minerals such as can be obtained in the usual set of 200 specimens. If, also, he would endeavour to carry out the tests specified, if possible under some skilled supervision, he would after a few months of such work be likely to possess some of the essential qualities necessary for success in searching for minerals. The book opens with a chapter on sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rocks, followed by another on ore deposits, their origin, nature, and structure, and though these monographs are greatly condensed they are sufficiently full to enable a traveller to obtain a good idea of these important subjects. Panning, vanning, and sluicing are described in a practical manner; then follow directions for the recognition of minerals. In these, instructions are given for ascertaining colour, specific gravity, streak, structure, and hardness, and in the last test common substances for the recognised scratching materials are described. Blowpipe tests are given in a useful and practical manner. Minerals are divided into those with and without metallic lustre, and the latter class is then subdivided into seven groups dependent on colour. Under precious stones the author gives some sound advice when he tells the prospector to look out for any more or less transparent above 7 in the scale of hardness, that is, any that will scratch quartz. A good list of precious stones is given, with the colour and hardness of each. Gold, he says, can be picked with a needle and on with a knife without breaking into fragments, thus distinguishing it from iron and copper pyrites, which are so often mistaken for it. The monographs on the metallic and non-metallic elements and their commercial value will be found to be serviceable to any who may have to determine or to advise whether a "find" is worth putting money into. Most likely substances are described and priced, thus the value of China clay is given at 15s to 50s a ton, antimony at £33, graphite £12 a ton, and molybdenite, fairly common in South China, in small quantities, at 1/- a pound. The assay of several metallic ores is described in much detail, so that a "handy" man should be able after a little practice to carry out quantitative tests of a fairly approximate nature for gold itself with apparatus of a primitive kind. It is to be hoped that the prospector will never be so far from civilisation as to be compelled to make his own bonfire for cupels, but should such happen, full directions are given for the preparation of this material. There is a final chapter on the conditions under which mining operations can be undertaken with reasonable prospects of success, together with practical advice on mining, milling, and dressing of ores. The book from cover to cover is thoroughly practical and can be studied with advantage by all who from pleasure or compulsion are likely to study the mineral resources of an unknown country.

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HONGKONG CHINA & MANILA
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Hongkong, 9th August, 1909.

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A warranted cure for all ailments of the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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A new medical work on the causes & most scientific & effective means of self-cure ever discovered for Nervous & functional debility, depression of spirits, with practical observations on marriage and all directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary degeneration, discharges, blood poison, and all other ailments, and so on. A copy sent free in plain sealed envelope for P.O. number 25, 64 Duke Street, Mayfair, London, Eng.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1909

Copies may be obtained at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or from Booksellers throughout the Far East.

WHAT CHRISTMAS IS AS WE GROW OLDER.

[A STORY BY CHARLES DICKENS.]

[We know of nothing in English literature which better describes the sentiments of most of us on Christmas Day than the following little-known gem by Charles Dickens.]

Time was, with most of us, when Christmas Day encircled all our limited world like a magic ring, left nothing out for us to miss or seek; bound together all our home enjoyments, affections, and hopes; grouped everything and every one around the Christmas fire, and made the little picture shining in our bright young eyes complete.

Time came, perhaps, all so soon, when our thoughts overlapped that narrow boundary; when there was some one (very dear, we thought then, very beautiful, and absolutely perfect) wanting to the fulness of our happiness; when we were wanting too (or we thought so, which did just as well) at the Christmas hearth by which that some one sat, and when we were tired with every wrath and gladness of our life that some one's name.

That was the time for the bright visionary Christmas which have long arisen from us to show faintly, after summer rain, in the palest edges of the rainbow! That was the time for the beatified enjoyment of the things that were to be, and never were, and yet the things that were so real in our resolute hope that it would be hard to say, now, what realities achieved since have been stronger!

What! Did that Christmas never really come when we and the priceless pearl who was our young choice were received, after the happiest of totally impossible marriages, by the two united families previously at daggers-drawn on our account? When brothers and sisters in law who had always been rather cool to us before our relationship was effected, perfectly doted on us, and when fathers and mothers overwhelmed us with unlimited incomes? Was that Christmas dinner never really eaten, after which we arose, and generously and eloquently renounced honor to the last rival, promising the company, then and there exchanging friendship and forgiveness, and founding an attachment, not to be surpassed in Greek or Roman story, which subsisted until death? Has that same rival long ceased to care for that same priceless pearl, and married for money, and become unkind? Above all, do we really know, now, that we should probably have been miserable if we had won the pearl, and that we are better without her?

That Christmas when we had recently achieved our married fame, when we had been carried in triumph somewhere, for doing something great and good; when we had won an honoured and ennobled name, and arrived and were received at home in a shower of tears of joy; is it possible that that Christmas has not come yet?

And is our life here, at the best, so constituted, that, pausing as we advance at such a noticeable milestone in the track of this great birthday, we look back on the things that never were, as naturally and full as gravely as on the things that have been and are, or have been and still are? If it be so, and so it seems to be, must we come to the conclusion that life is little better than a dream, and little worth the loves and strivings that we crowd into it?

No! Far be such misanthropic philosophy from us, dear readers, on Christmas Day! Nearest and closer to our hearts be the Christmas spirit, which is the spirit of active usefulness, perseverance, cheerful discharge of duty, kindness and forbearance! It is in the last virtues especially, that we are, or should be, successful. Let us do our duty, and let us be good; for, who shall say that they are not our teachers to deal gently even with the impalpable nothings of the earth!

Therefore, as we grow older, let us be more thankful that the circle of our Christmas associations and of the lessons that they bring, expands! Let us welcome every one of them, and summon them to take their places by the Christmas hearth.

Welcome, old aspirations, glittering creatures of an ardent fancy, to your shelter underneath the holly! We know you, and have not outlived you yet. Welcome, old projects and old loves, however fleeting, to your nooks among the staidier lights that burn around us. Welcome, all that was ever real to our hearts; and for the earnestness that made you real, thanks to Heaven! Do we build no Christmas fires, if the clouds now? Let our thoughts flutter like butterflies among these flowers of children, bear witness! Before this boy, who stretches out a future, brighter than we ever looked on in our old romantic time, but bright with honour and with truth. Around this little head on which the sunny curls lie heaped, the graces sport, as prettily, as airily, as when there was no myth within the reach of Time to shear away the curls of our first-love. Upon another girl's face meet it—equal, but smiling bright—a quiet and contented little face, we see him fairly written. Shining from the world, as rays shine from a star, we see how, when our graves are smoothed; how other happiness blooms, ripens, and decays—no, not decays, for other homes and other bands of children, not yet in being nor for ages yet to be, arise, and bloom and ripen to the end of all!

Welcome, everything! Welcome, alike what has been and what never was, and what we hope may be, to your shelter underneath the holly, to your places round the Christmas fire, where what is, sits open-hearted! In your shadow, do we see our offspring bravely upon the blaze, an enemy's face? By Christmas Day we do forgive him! If the injury he has done us may admit of such companionship, let him come here and take his place. If otherwise, unhappily, let him go hence, assured that we will never injure nor accuse him.

"Pause," says a low voice. "Nothing? Think!"

"On Christmas Day, we will shut out from our friends, Nothing."

"Not the shadow of the vast City where the withered leaves are lying deep?" the voice replies. "Not the shadow that darkens the whole globe? Not the shadow of the City of the Dead?"

Not even that. Of all days in the year, we will turn our faces towards that City upon Christmas Day, and from its silent hosts bring those we loved among us. City of the Dead, in the blessed name wherein we are gathered together at this time, and in the Presence that is seen among us according to the promise, we will receive, and not dismiss, thy people who are dear to us!

Yes. We can look upon these children angels that light, so solemnly, so beautifully among the living children by the fire, and can base to think how they departed from us. Entertaining angels unawares, as the Patriarchs did, the playful children are unconscious of their guests; but we can see them—can see a radiant arm around one favourite neck, as if there were a tempting of that child away. Among the celestial figures there is one, a poor misshapen boy on earth, of a glorious beauty now, of whom thy lying mother said it grieved her much to leave him here, alone, for so many years as it

WHERE IS DR. COOK?

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

The New York correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph cabled the following last month:—

"What has become of Dr. Cook? In striking contrast to the blizzard in the Arctic region, Dr. Cook's disappearance is a mystery, suddenly, and completely. This is regarded as significant, because the assault upon the doctor's story of his Mount McKinley achievement was just being pressed home with great effect, and in the absence of any definite proof so far regarding the North Pole achievement, most American had decided that the test of the explorer's veracity should stand or fall by the McKinley investigation, and now he has gone, nobody knows where, and so softly as if treading upon rubber heels. Some accounts say that he has sailed for Italy, others that he has gone to Copenhagen, 'so as to be on hand in case the Danish scientists want to cross-examine him,' while a third story embarks him for Liverpool and London."

As I cabled you on Friday, Dr. Cook, despite his usually vigorous health, which enabled him to perform maximum feats in the Arctic regions, is now a minimum supply of pemmican, has been run down by work and worry. When I saw him last week for some moments he seemed to have aged ten years in a few months, and was undoubtedly suffering. He has worked very hard in compiling his records for the Danish Geographical Society, and those, together with a foreword about the McKinley climb, are now on the high seas bound for Copenhagen, but whether they will reach the Danish scientists seems uncertain, because Dr. Cook's friends declare positively that there is an "organised conspiracy" to discredit the Brooklyn man and "steal his documents."

The disappearance of Dr. Cook, under headlines such as "Lost—eternally, or stranded," "Sailed, stranded, or scorpined," is the leading feature of the American Press to-day. Since Dewey's day, no American was ever hoisted to a loftier pinnacle for a brief season, and then toppled over, abused, and reviled all round. Dr. Cook's personal friends seem loyal enough, but he has been deserted by the general public."

After the cables and telegraph wires had buzzed with inquiries for two days, Dr. Cook's representative here distributed the following statement yesterday afternoon:—

"Dr. Cook sailed for Europe on the Cunard liner Caronia to-day, to gain needed rest, and be within call of the Danish scientists who are to examine his Polar records. The great change from ice and pemmican to the food and conditions of civilisation, and the lecturing, travelling, planning, writing, and suffering false accusations in advance, have naturally disturbed his generally robust physical and mental condition. His lectures will not be resumed until the University of Copenhagen has confirmed his arrival at the Pole, nor will his book be published before that contingency has been realised."

The Caronia and other vessels have been wireless, and all reply that Dr. Cook is not aboard.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth in their weekly share report dated 24th December state:—The week has been featureless and we have no business of any importance to report. Rates have ruled steady but still with an inclination to weakness. The approaching holidays and settlements have had a depressing effect on the market, but with the pressure removed prospects for the new year should prove brighter. Exchange on London closes at 19½ 1/4 and on Shanghai at 75.

RAILS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled very quiet and we have no sales to report. The rate has been stationary at 995, and efforts to do business have been unavailing. The London rate is quoted at 91.10 according to Reuters' latest advice. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have receded to 890, at which a few shares have changed hands. Cautions have further receded to 145 with sales. North China unchanged at 112.

FIRE INSURANCES.—The market has been neglected and with shares on offer at 375. Hongkong have fallen to 370 with sales. Chinas remain at 118, but without business.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have further advanced to 32 with sales and buyers. Indos have improved locally to 65 with buyers, and in London to 25.10 for the combined shares. Shanghai quotes sales at 12. 43. Douglass have changed hands at the reduced rate of 50 and close with sellers at that rate. Shells can be placed locally at 67½. The London rate is now 67½.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have changed hands during the week, under the influence of settlements, at 157, and close with buyers at 156. Luzons are on offer at 21.

MINING.—Rauba have declined without business to 65, and close with sellers. Langkats have jumped in the North, after the December settlement, to 900. Chinese Engineers have been placed at the reduced rate of 18.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have found buyers at 51, and buyers at 51 fail to find sellers. Kowloon Wharves have ruled rather weaker and close at 61. Hongkong Wharves have slightly improved in the North to 129. Shanghai Docks remain at 76, without any local business.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have changed hands at 102 in fair lots, but the market closes with sellers. West Point has found further small buyers at 44. Hotels and Inns have been placed at quotations. Shanghai Lands have fallen to 19. Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have been negotiated during the week at 61, close weaker with sellers at 61.0. Ewes are quoted by wire at 135. Internationals at 75. Loon Kang Mows at 100, and Soy Chees at 425, respectively, by the last Shanghai circulars to hand.

RUBBERS.—The market has been fairly active and rates show an upward tendency, in sympathy with a distinct firmness in the London market. Consolidated-Malaya have found buyers at 28.65. Siam at 27, 28/6 and later 29 and 30. Balgownie have found buyers at 80. Castledolls at 53, Damunars at 80, Ledbury's at 48, Linggis at 24 and 24/6. Kuala Lumpur have improved with buyers and without sales to 94, and Highlands and Lowlands to 64, Sangli Kapars are on offer at 71/6.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Campbell and Moore's have been placed at 10. Watson's at 7, Electrics at 22, and Cements at 7.40 and 74. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual System. These pills are the only ones that cure the true cause of any irregularity of the system. They are not a mere stimulant, but a true medicine. They are sold in all parts of the world. Price 2s. 6d. per box. Martin's, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS

CHURCH SERVICES.

PEAK CHURCH—Holy Communion 8 a.m., every Sunday.

St. John's Cathedral—Hongkong 26th December, 1st Sunday after Christmas. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Forlorn, Venite, Rois, Psalms of the 23rd moving, Te Deum, Woodward, 6th of the 23rd moving, Te Deum in P. Hymns, 60, 66 and 170. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Festival; Psalms of the 23rd moving (II); Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, Maundy in D; Anthem, "O Zion that bringest"—Stainer; Hymns: 63 and 480; Sevenfold Amen; Voluntary, Grand Chorus, Guilmant. N.D. Psalm 118, Verses 143, 146, 151, 154, 157 and G.P. in unison. Hymns: 430, Verses 1, Unison, 2, 4, 5 Harmony; 3 Men, 5 Trebles, 7 Unison; 8 Unison and Harmony.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, Wanchai—Sunday Services, 10.15 a.m. and 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. J. A. A. Baker. Subject for Sunday Evening: "Revolution in Christ." 3.0 p.m. Sunday School, Tuesday, 5.0 p.m. Wesley Guild Meeting, Mr. Hearl, Salton and Soldiers' Home, Amoy street. Sunday, 2.0 p.m. P.S.A. 8.0 p.m. Gospel Meeting, conducted by Mr. Boulton. Monday, 7.30 p.m. Chaplain's Bible Class, 8.0 p.m. Fellowship Meeting, Thursday 8.30 p.m. Popular Concert arranged by Mrs. Joughin. Saturday, 9.30 p.m. Prayer meeting.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road, West—Christmas Day 25th December. Holy Communion 7.30 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. Matins 11 a.m. Venite, Credo, Special Psalms, 19, 45 and 65. Monk, Gussely, Macfarlane, and Turle; To Deum, Credo, Aldrich, Credo; Kyrie, Abba; Hymns, 51, 79, 613 and 229. 1st Sunday after Christmas, 25th December, Matins, 11 a.m. Venite, Rois, Psalms, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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As I cabled you on Friday, Dr. Cook,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CHIN HUA, British str., 24th Dec.—Canton.
CLARA JENSEN, Ger. str., 1.103, J. Bendixen,
23rd Dec.—Hong Kong 15th and Hotham 22nd
Dec.—Jensen & Co.
DEITA, British str., 4.780, B. W. Snow, 24th
Dec.—Shanghai 21st Dec., General
P. & O. S. N. Co.
FOULA, Norwegian str., 374, Schulland, 23rd
Dec.—Colombo 7th and Singapore 13th
Dec.—Storm Ball & Co.
HAIKUN, British str., 356, J. W. Evans, 24th
Dec.—Swatow 23rd Dec., General
Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
HELIAS, German str., 23rd Dec.—Canton.
KWEIYANG, British str., 1.042, Dowson, 23rd
Dec.—Tsingtau 19th Dec., General
Butterfield & Swire.
LIENSHING, British str., 23rd Dec.—Canton.
MAUSANG, British str., 1.344, G. S. Weigall,
24th Dec.—Saidkan 18th Dec., Timber
and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PHILIPPE, British str., 1.065, Jns. H. Scott,
23rd Dec.—Saidkan 18th Dec., Rice and
General—Wo Fat Sing.
PHANANG, German str., 1.021, Hoyana, 24th
Dec.—Anghin 15th Dec., Rice—Butter-
field & Swire.
SHINSHU MARU, Japanese str., 2.449, Nishi-
yama, 23rd Dec.—Karatsu 16th Decem-
ber, Coal—Ataka & Co.
TAMING, British str., 1.350, G. H. Penpether,
24th Dec.—Manila 21st Decem-
ber, General—Butterfield & Swire.
YESAN MARU, Japanese str., 2.329, Awaiki,
23rd Dec.—Mifko 17th Decem-
ber, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
24th Decem-
ber.
Chin HUA, British str., for Shanghai.
CLARA JENSEN, Ger. str., for Nagasaki.
DEITA, British str., for Swatow.
FOULA, Norwegian str., for Kobe.
HAIKUN, British str., for Hongkong.
HELIAS, German str., for Swatow.
KWEIYANG, British str., for Singapore.
LIENSHING, British str., for Hongkong.
MAUSANG, British str., for Vladivostok.
PHILIPPE, British str., for Saigon.
PHANANG, German str., for Swatow.
SHINSHU MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
TAMING, British str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

24th Decem-
ber.
AKE MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.
BOERNE, German str., for Saidkan.
CATERINE, British str., for Calcutta.
C. DIERCKHOF, British str., for Hotham.
CHINA, American str., for Shanghai.
CHISHING, British str., for Weihaiwei.
CLARA JENSEN, Ger. str., for Kinkiang.
DEITA, British str., for Shanghai.
HAN SUNG, Korean str., for Weihaiwei.
JOHANN, German str., for Hongkong.
KANCHOW, British str., for Ningpo.
KINGING, British str., for Canton.
KUMANO MARU, Japanese str., for Sydney.
KUTANG, British str., for Shanghai.
LONGSANG, British str., for Manila.
MAYO, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
PAKAT, German str., for Bangkok.
PATONG, British str., for Shanghai.
PROMINENT, Norwegian str., for Canton.
RUBI, British str., for Manila.
TAMBA MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
TANGING, British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Taming reports: Strong
N.E. monsoon, rough sea, cloudy and clear.
The British str. Hainan reports: Fresh E.
to N.E. wind and following sea, weather fine
and clear.
The British str. Delta reports: Mod. head
wind to Charlotte Bank; thence to Paracels
monsoon gale and high sea, with strong adverse
current; Paracels to arrival moderate N.E.
monsoon and fine weather.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

December 24th.
KOWLOON DOCK—H.M.F.M.S. Rainha
Amelia, Hilary, Rio Lima, Nainang.
TAIKOO DOCK—Wuhu, Frithof, Manchuria.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.
THE Steamship
"DENBIGHSHIRE,"
Captain W. Barrett, will be despatched as
above on or about 26th Decem-
ber.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1909. [1463]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALAYAN
COAST).
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
FOR NEW YORK.
"BRAEMAR" ... 23rd Dec.
"WRAY CASTLE" ... 4th Jan.
For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1909. [1495-1540]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR
TRIESTE (DIRECT).
Call at SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI,
ADEN, SUEZ, and PORT SAID.
Taking Cargo at through rates to the Red Sea,
Black Sea, Venice, Levant,
and Adriatic Ports.
THE Company's Steamship
"E. FRANZ FERDINAND,"
Captain E. Nitsche, will be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 28th inst. p.m.
This Steamer has splendid accommodation for
passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.
For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply to
SANDER, WIELE & Co.,
Agents,
Princess Buildings,
Hongkong, 15th December, 1909.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	DENBIGHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	W. Barrett	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 26th inst.
LONDON & ROTTERDAM & AMSTERDAM	PAIAWAN	Brit. str.	—	C. R. Longdon, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 26th inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	CARDIGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	W. O. Tyers	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 19th Jan.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRISGAVIA	Ger. str.	—	Schwinghammer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 5th Jan.
HAYRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	—	Eckhorn	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 5th Jan.
COPENHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	h. w.	V. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 15th Jan.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	INDIEN	Swed. str.	—	Broo	MELCHERS & Co.	Middle of Febr.
MARSEILLES, BREMEN & HAMBURG	POLYNESIEN	Frans. str.	—	A. Christensen	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 4th Jan., at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, HAYRE, COPENHAGEN, &c.	TANGO MARU	Ger. str.	—	Salmer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 5th Jan., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SUEVIA	Den. str.	k. w.	F. L. Sommer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 29th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brehmer	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th Jan.
MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	R. Hayes	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 19th Jan., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	PENBROKESHIRE	Brit. str.	—	K. Sato	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 26th Jan.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	AMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	B. Wilhelmi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Feb., at D'light
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, &c.	GOEBEN	Ger. str.	—	E. Nitsche	SANDER, WIELE & Co.	On 28th inst., p.m.
TRIESTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	E. F. FERDINAND	Aus. str.	—	Karberg	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst.
NEW YORK	BRABMAR	Brit. str.	—	J. Boyd	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 4th Jan.
NEW YORK	WRAY CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	M. Yagi	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 1st Jan., at 7 a.m.
NEW YORK	VANDALLA	Brit. str.	k. w.	T. Salto	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 13th Jan.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	D. Lenz	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 15th Feb., at Noon
SUVERIC	SUVERIC	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Eidy	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan.
MONTAGLE	MONTAGLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th Feb., at Noon
INABA MARU	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Yagi	MELCHERS & Co.	On 31st inst., at D'light
NIKKO MARU	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	R. Takada	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th Jan., at 4 p.m.
SEATTLE MARU	SEATTLE MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st Jan., at Noon
KITO MARU	KITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th Feb., at Noon
PRINZ SIGISMUND	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	C. J. Benton, R.N.R.	MELCHERS & Co.	About 8th Jan.
CHANGSHA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Martin	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan., at D'light
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Meiners	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Jan., at Noon
NIKKO MARU	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wright	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th Jan., at Noon
COBLENZ	COBLENZ	Ger. str.	—	Lee	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
INABA MARU	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Meiners	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 1st Jan.
ATYSTA MARU	ATYSTA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wright	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 3rd Jan. p.m.
NIKKO MARU	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wright	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst., at Noon
TYBODAS	TYBODAS	Dut. str.	—	Wright	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst., at Noon
SUMATRA	SUMATRA	Brit. str.	—	Wright	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst., at 4 p.m.
NERA	NERA	Frans. str.	—	Wright	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 29th inst., at 4 p.m.
LIENSHING	LIENSHING	Brit. str.	—	Wright	MELCHERS & Co.	On 29th inst.
CHIN HUA	CHIN HUA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Wright	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst., at 4 p.m.
KINGING	KINGING	Brit. str.	—	Wright	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Jan., at D'light
THINGANO	THINGANO	Ger. str.	—	Wright	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Jan., at D'light
DERFFLINGER	DERFFLINGER	Ger. str.	—	Wright	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan.
CHENAN	CHENAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Wright	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 5th Jan.
ANHU	ANHU	Brit. str.	1 m.	Wright	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th Jan., at 4 p.m.
KWONGSANG	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Wright	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 15th Jan.
YOTOMI MARU	YOTOMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wright	MELCHERS & Co.	On 17th Jan.
BRASILIA	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Wright	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st Jan., at Noon
LINAN	LINAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Wright	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
SEGOVIA	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon
INDIEN	INDIEN	Den. str.	—	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 5th Jan., at 8 a.m.
FOOKSANG	FOOKSANG	Dut. str.	—	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SHIBUTOMO MARU	SHIBUTOMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 2nd Jan., at 10 a.m.
SOSHU MARU	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
DAIJIN MARU	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 10 a.m.
DAIGI MARU	DAIGI MARU	Brit. str.	1 m.	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 10 a.m.
HAIMUN	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 3 p.m.
HAICHING	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at 4 p.m.
HAITAN	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 1st Jan., at Noon
TAMING	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 2 p.m.
YUNESANG	YUNESANG	Brit. str.	—	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan., at Noon
ZAPIBO	ZAPIBO	Brit. str.	—	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
TEAN	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 4 p.m.
TEAN	TEAN	Brit. str.	—	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at Noon
RUBI	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 5th Jan., at Noon
TAKASAKI MARU	TAKASAKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
CHUNSAK	CHUNSAK	Brit. str.	1 m.	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	
NAMSANG	NAMSANG	Brit. str.	—	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	
KUMANG	KUMANG	Brit. str.	—	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	
TIAMANT	TIAMANT	Dut. str.	—	Wright	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"GOEBEN" Capt. B. WILHELM	Wedday, 29th Dec., at Noon
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"DERFFLINGER" Capt. G. MEINERS	About Wed'day, 29th Decem- ber
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. LENZ	Friday, 31st Dec., at D'light
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"COBLENZ" Capt. H. RAEGER	About Saturday, 8th January.

For further Particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1909. [5]

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
SUVERIC	6,232	S. Shotton	On 13th January, 1910.
OCEANO	4,637	F. W. Davies	On 16th February.
KUMERIC	6,232	J. Mathie	On 14th March.
AMERIC	4,563	J. Boyd	On 7th April.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Storage Passengers.
PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.
For further information apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1909. [8]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA
SHANGHAI.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" Capt. Martin	On 3rd Jan., p.m.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"POLYNESIEN" Capt. Broe	On 4th Jan., 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"TOURANE" Capt. Bourge	On 17th Jan., p.m.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"OCEANIAN" Capt. Sallier	On 18th Jan., 1 p.m.

Transshipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
P. THOMAS, AGENT,
Queen's Building.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1909. [2]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE. "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.	From St. John, N.B.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SAT., 1st Jan.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, 28th Jan.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SAT., 29th Jan.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRI., 25th Feb.
"MONTAGLE" TUESDAY, 15th Feb.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SAT., 25th Feb.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRI., 25th Mar.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SAT., 25th Mar.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRI., 22nd Apr.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SAT., 25th April	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRI., 20th May

"Empress" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 7 a.m. "Montague" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express and at ST. JOHN with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500-ton register, thus providing a comfortable and speed through route to Europe.

The "EMPRESS" steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class ... via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10
Intermediate on Steamers ... £43 ... £45.
and 1st Class Railway ...

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.
R.M.S. "MONTAGLE," carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, CONTINENTAL,
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"DELTA"

Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 25th December, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "MOBIA," 11,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valables, all cargo for France and Ton for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "DELHI," due in London on the 19th February, 1910.
Passes will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 13th December, 1909. [1]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,
LIMITED.
FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND
AMSTERDAM.

THE Steamship
"CARDIGANSHIRE"
Captain W. O. Tyers, will be despatched as above about the 19th January.
For Further Particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
FOR MARSEILLES LONDON AND
ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"Pembrokehire,"
Captain B. Hayes, will be despatched as above about the 25th January.
For Freight, of Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1909. [1513]

THE "SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS, LIMITED.

PASSENGER SERVICE TO
LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE STEAMERS
"Pembrokehire"
(LATE "SEGURA")
AND
"CARMARTHENSHIRE,"

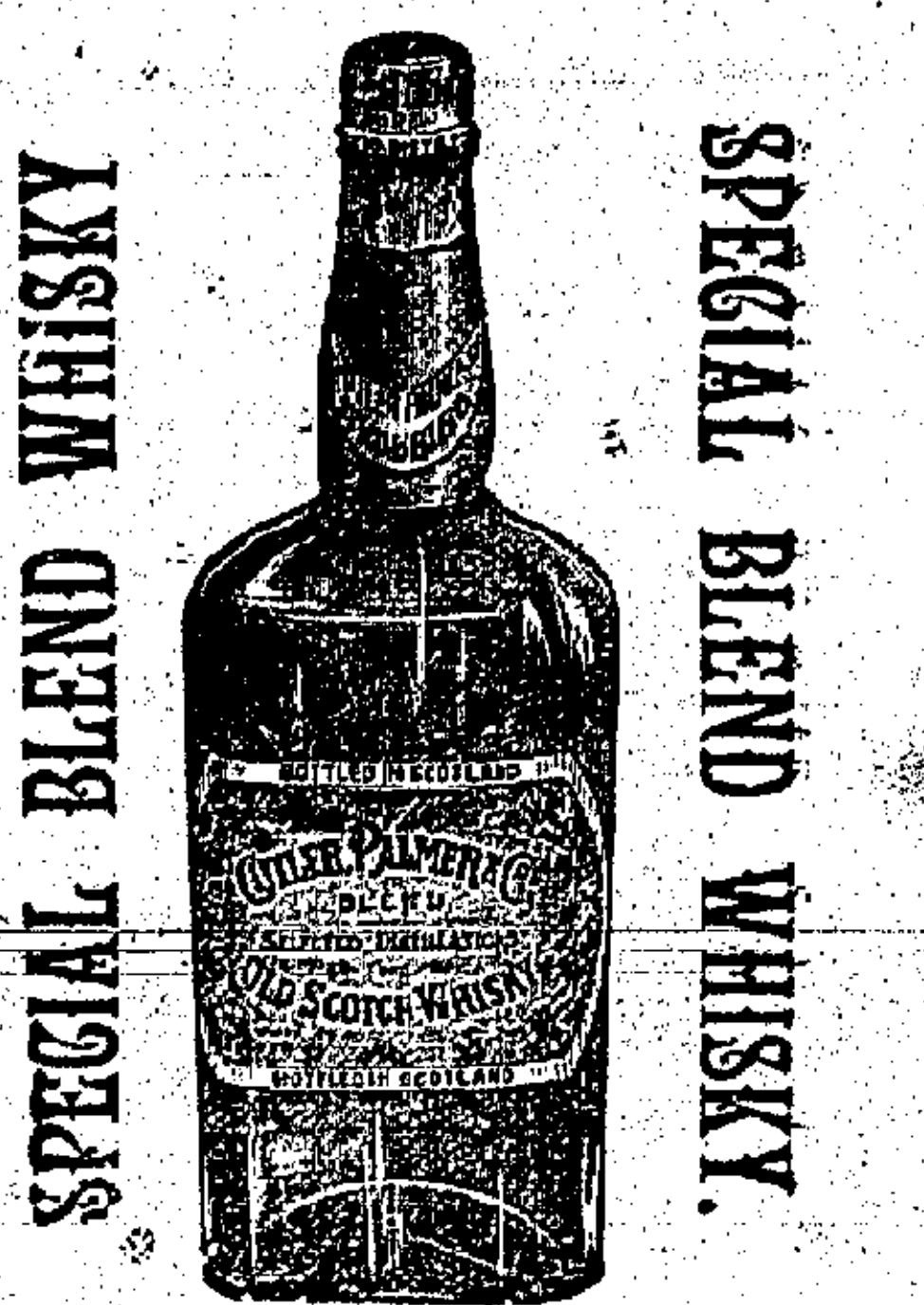
Offering Superior Accommodation for First Class Passengers, will be despatched from HONGKONG as above about END OF JANUARY, and BEGINNING OF MARCH, respectively.
N.B. "Pembrokehire" calls at Marseilles.

FARE TO LONDON ... £35.

A Stewardess and fully qualified Doctor are carried.

For further particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1909. [1461]

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s



SHIPPERS
Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.
AGENTS
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELTA	Noon, 25th	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP	PALAWAN	About 29th	Freight and Pass.
ANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. C. R. Longden, R.N.R.	Dec.	
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE, SUMATRA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. J. Benton	About 1st Jan.	Freight and Pass.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1909.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 26th Dec, 11 A.M.	
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 28th Dec, 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 30th Dec, 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 2nd Jan, 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 4th Jan, 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 6th Jan, 4 P.M.	

THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	"LIENSHING"	Tuesday, 28th Dec, Noon.	
SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"CHENSANG"	Tuesday, 28th Dec, 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"TINSANG"	Wednesday, 29th Dec, 4 P.M.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG, ALIGHTTA	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 31st Dec, Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 31st Dec, 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Sunday, 2nd Jan, 11 A.M.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wednesday, 5th Jan, Noon.	
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 7th Jan, 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, Kobe & Moji	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 21st Jan, Noon.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUMSANG", "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 25th December, 1909.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 26th Dec, at 10 A.M.
"HATCHING"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 28th Dec, at 10 A.M.
"HATTAN"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW.	THURSDAY, 30th Dec, at 10 A.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1909.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG and BALTIC PORTS	"CANTON"	About 5th Jan., 1910.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"INDIEN"	On 17th Jan.
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"INDIEN"	Middle of Febr.,

For Further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports. Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:

S.S. BRASILIA	5th Jan.
S.S. SEGOVIA	15th Jan.
S.S. SAMBIA	2nd Febr.
S.S. ANDALUSIA	9th Febr.
S.S. SAKONIA	17th Febr.
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ	27th Febr.
S.S. AMBRIA	12th March.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong, 21st December, 1909.

Hongkong Office.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. KIYO MARU	9,500 tons gross	Sail Feb. 26th, at Noon.
S.S. BUO MARU	6,000 "	" April 27th, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000 "	" "

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	TANGO MARU Capt. A. Christensen	8,000	WED'DAY, 5th Jan., at Daylight.
	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer	9,000	WED'DAY, 19th Jan., at Daylight.
	AKI MARU Capt. K. Sato	7,000	WED'DAY, 2nd Feb., at Daylight.

VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE (INABA MARU leaving Hongkong 8th Jan., due Kobe)	AWA MARU Capt. A. Keith	6,500	WED'DAY, 19th Jan. from YOKOHAMA.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE (NIKKO MARU leaving Hongkong 19th Jan., due Kobe 25th & Yokohama 27th Jan., connects)	SANUKI MARU Capt. K. Homma	6,500	SATURDAY, 29th Jan., from Kobe.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sakino	5,000	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	THURSDAY, 17th Febr., at Noon.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TAKASAKI MARU Capt. A. Mocker	5,000	TUESDAY, 28th December.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	TOTOMI MARU Capt. R. Smith	4,500	TUESDAY, 4th January.
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KOBE and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. E. Takada	6,500	SATURDAY, 8th Jan., at Daylight.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson	9,000	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at Noon.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	WED'DAY, 19th Jan., at Noon.
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§ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. § Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1909.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 1st Jan., Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 8th Jan., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1909.

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERHAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East:—
16, DES VOGES ROAD,
HONGKONG.

Japan Office:—
14, WATER STREET,
YOKOHAMA.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due LONDON (1 day later)
Steamer Tons	1 P.M. SATURDAY	Steamer Tons	SATURDAY	FRIDAY
ARCADIA 7000	February 5	MANU 11000	March 5	March 11
ASSAYE 7500	February 19	CHINA 8000	March 19	March 25
DELTA 8000	March 5	MAIWA 11000	April 2	April 8
MACEDONIA 10500	March 19	(Through Steamer calling at Bombay)	April 16	April 22
DEVANHA 8000	April 2	MONGOLIA 10500	April 30	May 6
ASSAYE 8000	April 15	MARMORA 10500	May 14	May 20
DELTA 7500	April 30	MOOREA 11000	May 28	June 3
DELHI 8000	May 14	MOOLTAN 10000	June 12	June 18

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON (including Surtax):

1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE, £136.14 RETURN.

2nd " £48.8 " £72.12

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following—

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS

LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Due LONDON
* SYRIA	about January	about March 26
* SUMATRA	February 9	March 26
* NYANZA	February 23	April 9
* SUNDI	March 23	May 7
* MALTA	April 20	June 4
* SARDINIA	May 18	June 18
* NORE	May 27	July 2

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES.

FARES TO LONDON (including Surtax):

1st SALOON £55.0 SINGLE, £92.10 RETURN.

2nd " £38.10 " £57.4

* Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
TACOMA via MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito	6,182	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at Noon 1910.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI via SWATOW, & AMOY	"DALIN MARU" Capt. Y. KUBURAKI	SUNDAY, 26th Dec., at 10 A.M.
TAKAO (Direct)	"SHIBTORO MARU" Capt. S. A. TSUMI	TUESDAY, 28th Dec., at Noon.
TAMSUI via SWATOW, & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. M. MURAYAMA	SUNDAY, 2nd Jan., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW, & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. K. SUGI	WED'DAY, 5th Jan., at 8 A.M.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,

MANAGER

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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From December 25th to 31st, 1909.

High Water.				Low Water.			
Day	Hour	Height	Time	Day	Hour	Height	Time
Sat.	25	6.4	10.15	Sat.	25	1.6	1.15
Sun.	26	7.0	10.15	Sun.	26	1.0	1.15
Mon.	27	7.5	10.15	Mon.	27	0.4	1.15
Tue.	28	8.0	10.15	Tue.	28	0.0	1.15
Wed.	29	8.5	10.15	Wed.	29	0.0	1.15
Thur.	30	9.0	10.15	Thur.	30	0.0	1.15
Fri.	31	9.5	10.15	Fri.	31	0.0	1.15

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 24th.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.	On Date at 8 p.m.
Barometer	30.15	30.31	30.22
Temperature	67	63	63
Humidity	76	67	63
Wind Direction	E	E	E
" Force	1	2	2
Weather	b	b	b
Rain			

Highest open air Temperature on 23rd, 69

Lowest open air Temperature on 23rd, 63

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

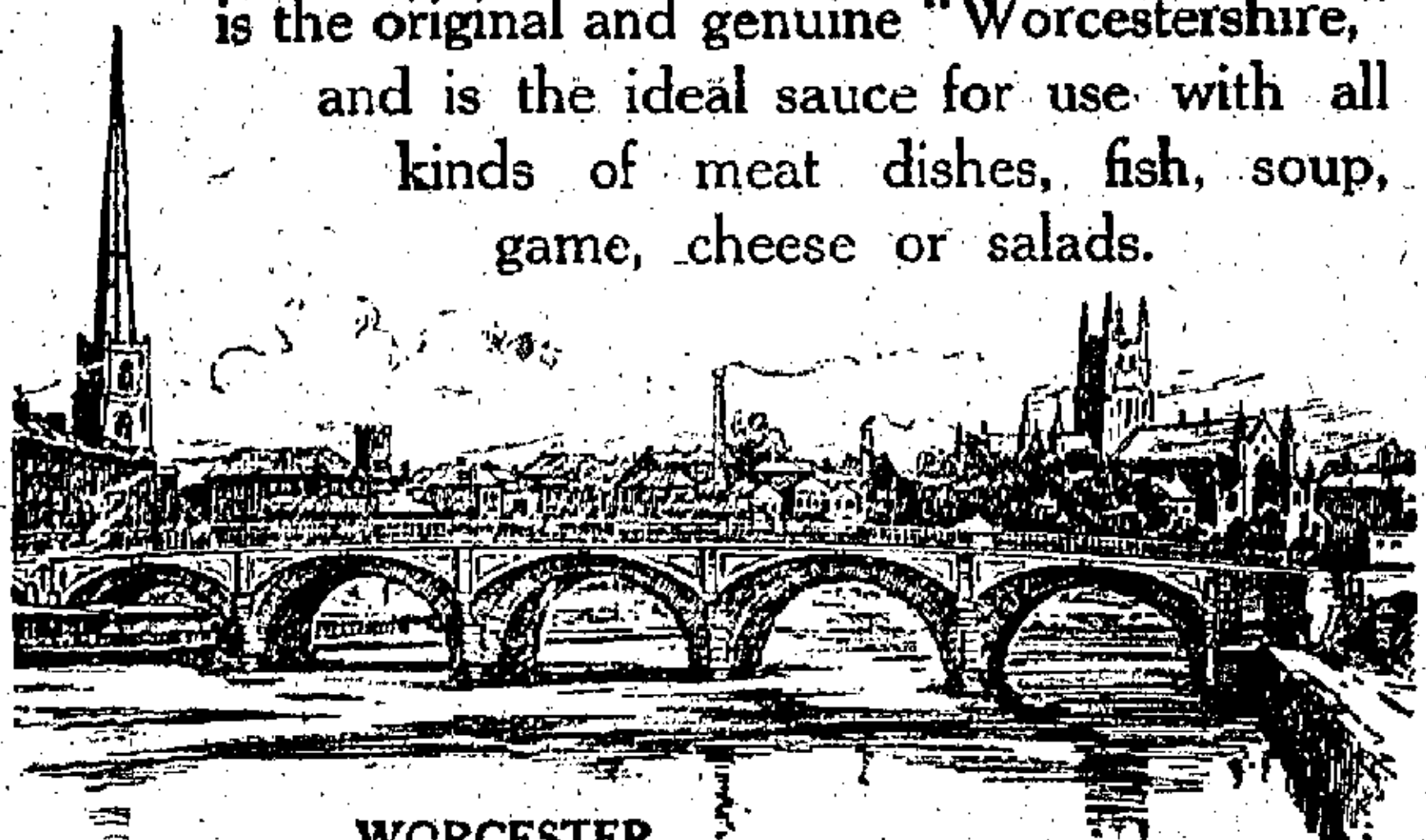
For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail, also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 35 years

From 1874 to 1908.

Price: \$2 Cash. On sale at the "Daily Press" Office, or Local Booksellers.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

is the original and genuine "Worcestershire," and is the ideal sauce for use with all kinds of meat dishes, fish, soup, game, cheese or salads.



WORCESTER

—the beautiful and historic city in the West of England where this sauce has always been made, and whence it continues to be exported in ever-increasing quantities to all parts of the world.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young men, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

- (1) The WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
- (2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DE VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS: CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co., HONGKONG.

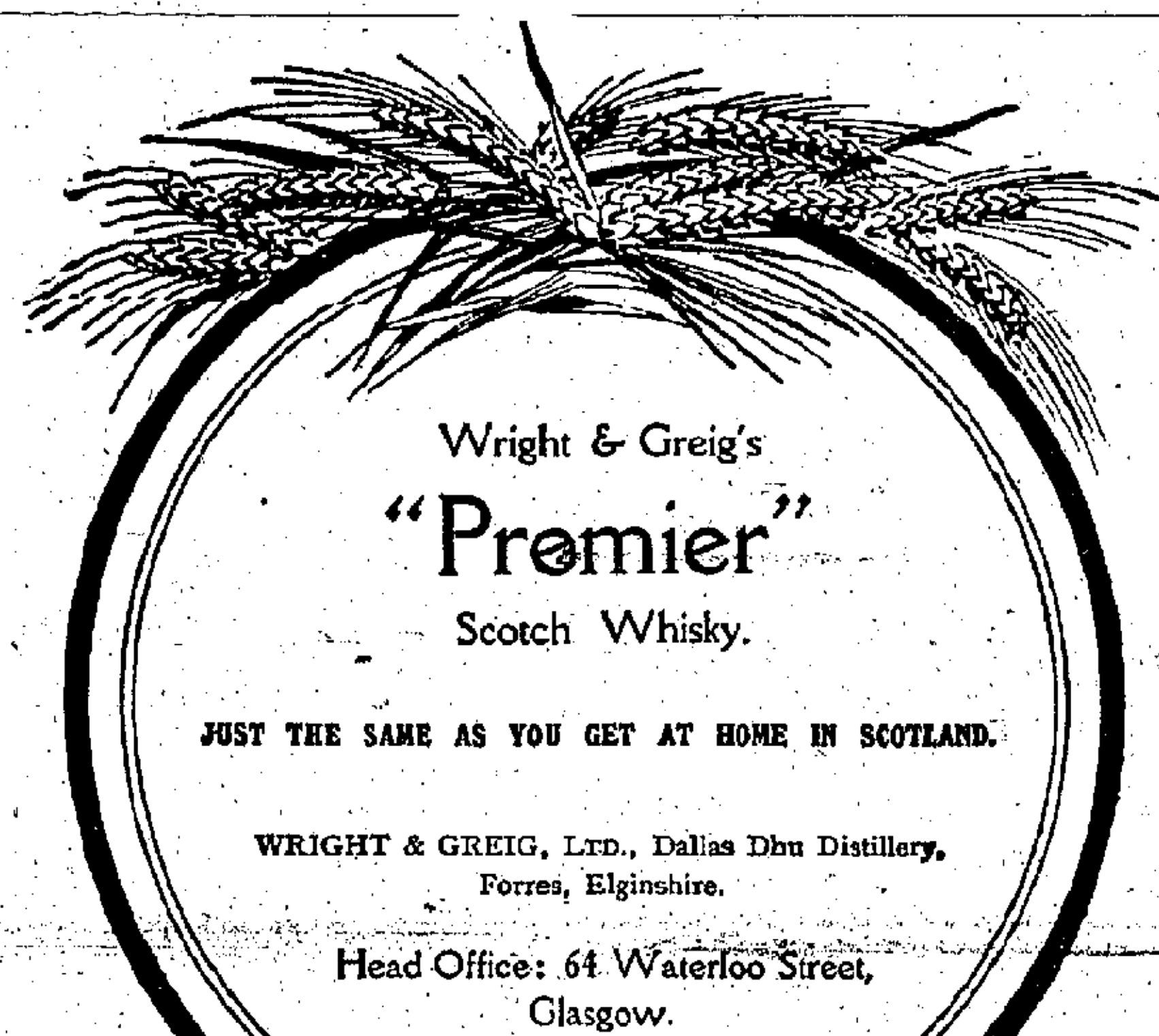
BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

BOVRIL

Tempt you to Eat and Feeds you.

Whether at home, at the office, in the restaurant, or in the theatre, a cup of Bovril is easily and quickly procured.

ALWAYS INSIST UPON BOVRIL, AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.



Wright & Greig's

"Premier"
Scotch Whisky.

JUST THE SAME AS YOU GET AT HOME IN SCOTLAND.

WRIGHT & GREIG, LTD., Dalrymple Distillery,
Forres, Elginshire.

Head Office: 64 Waterloo Street,
Glasgow.

AFRICAN GAME TRAILS.

[BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.]

FIRST RHINOCEROS.
When we killed the last lion we were already on safari, and the camp was pitched by a water-hole on the Potha, a half-dried stream, little more than a string of pools and reed beds, winding down through the sun-scorched plain. Next morning we started for another water-hole at the rocky hill of Bondeni, about eight miles distant.

Safari life is very pleasant, and also very picturesque. The porters are strong, patient, good-humoured savages, with something child-like about them that makes one really fond of them. Of course, like all savages and most children, they have their limitations, and in dealing with them firmness is even more necessary than kindness; but the man is a poor creature who does not treat them with kindness also, and I am rather sorry for him if he does not grow to feel for them, and to make them in return feel for him a real and friendly liking.

One is subject to gusts of passion, and they are not then really of grave misdeeds and shortcomings; sometimes for no conceivable reason, at least from the white man's standpoint. But they are generally cheerful, and when cheerful are always amusing; and they work hard if the white man is able to combine tact and consideration with that insistence on the performance of duty the lack of which they despise as weakness. Any little change or excitement is a source of pleasure to them. When the march is over, and after two or three days in camp they will not only sing, but dance when another march is to begin. Of course, at times they suffer greatly from thirst and hunger and fatigue, and at times they will suddenly grow sullen or rebel without any cause to us as adequate cause; and they have an inconspicuous type of mind which now and then leads them to commit follies all the more exasperating because they are against their own interest no less than against the interest of their employer. But that is well to be expected, and the life is attractive to them. They are fed well; the Government requires that they be fitted with suitable clothes and given small tents, so that they are better clad and sheltered than they would otherwise be; and their wages represent money which they could get in no other way. The safari represents a great advantage to the porter: who is his turn alone makes the safari possible.

When we were to march, camp was broken up early in the day as possible. Each man and his allotted tent, bedding, provisions, and all else were expeditiously made into suitable packages. Each porter is supposed to carry from fifty-two to sixty pounds, which may all be in one bundle or in two or three. The American flag, which flew over my tent, was a matter of much pride to the porters, and was always carried at the head or near the head of the line of march; and after it in single file came the long line of burden bearers. As they started, some of them would blow on horns or gongs, and at intervals this would be renewed again and again throughout the march; or the men might suddenly begin to chant, or merely to keep repeating in unison some one word or one phrase which, when we asked to have it translated, might or might not prove to be entirely meaningless. The headmen carried no burdens, and the tent boys hardly anything, while the savages walked with the spare horses.

QUAINT HEADGEAR.
In addition to the canonical and required costume of blouse, breeches, and drawers, each porter wore a blanket, and usually something else to which his soul inclined. It might be an exceedingly shabby coat; it might be, of all things in the world, an umbrella, an article for which they had a special attachment. Often I would see a porter, who thought nothing whatever of walking for hours at midday under the equatorial sun with his head bare, trudging along with solemn pride either under an open umbrella, or carrying the umbrella (died much like Mrs. Gamble) in one hand, and a small hat in the other. Their headgear varied according to the fancy of the individual. Normally it was a red fez, a kind of cap only used in hot climates, and exquisitely designed to be useless therein because it gives absolutely no protection from the sun. But one would wear a skin cap; another would suddenly put one or more long feathers in his fez; and another, discarding the fez, would revert to some purely savage head-dress which he would wear with equal gravity whether it were, in our eyes, really decorative or merely comic. One such head-dress, consisting of a mass of the skin of the top of a zebra's head, with the two ears. Another was made of the skins of squirrels, with the tails both sticking up and hanging down. Another consisted of a bunch of feathers woven into the hair, which itself was pulled out into strings that were stiffened with clay. Another was really too intricate for description, because it included the man's natural hair, some strips of skin, and an empty tin can.

If it were a long journey and we broke it by a secondary halt, or if it were a short journey and we reached camp ahead of the safari, it was interesting to see the long file of men approach. Here and there, leading the porters, scattered through the line, or walking alongside, were the askaris, the rifle-bearing soldiers. They were not marksmen, to put it mildly, and I should not have regarded them as particularly efficient allies in a serious fight; but they were excellent for police duty in camp, and were also of use in preventing collisions with the natives. After the leading askaris might come one of the headmen, one whom, by the way, looked exactly like a Sanitic negro, and always travelled with a large dirty-white umbrella in one hand; while another, a tall, powerful fellow, was a mission boy who spoke good English; I mention him being a mission boy because it is so frequently asserted that mission boys never turn out well. Then would come the man with the flag, followed by another blowing on an antelope horn, or perhaps beating an empty can as a drum; and then the long line of men, some carrying their loads on their heads or on their shoulders, others, in a very few cases, on their backs. As they approached the halting-place their spirits rose, the whistles and horns were blown, and the improvised drums beaten, and perhaps the whole line would burst into a chant.

PITCHING CAMP.

On reaching the camping-ground each man at once set about his allotted task, and the tents were quickly pitched and the camp put in order, which would, of course, be done in the first of which stood my tent, flanked by those of the other white men and by the dining tent. In the next line were the cook tent, the provision tent, the store tent, the skinning tent, and the like; and then came the lines of small white tents for the porters. Between each row of tents was a broad street. In front of our own tents in the first line an askari was always pacing to and fro, and when night fell we would kindle a camp fire and sit around it under the stars. Before each of the porters' tents was a little fire, and beside

it stood the pots and pans in which the porters did their cooking. Here and there were larger fires, around which the gun-bearers or a group of askaris or of savages might gather. After nightfall the multitude of fire lit up the darkness, and showed the tents in shadowy outline, and around them squatted the porters, their faces flickering from dusk to ruddy light, as they chatted together or suddenly started some snatch of wild African melody, in which all their neighbours might join. After a while the talk and laughter and singing would gradually die away, and as we white men sat around our fire the silence would be unbroken except by the queer cry of a hyena, or much more rarely by a sound that always demanded attention—the yawning grunt of a questing lion.

If we wished to make an early start we would breakfast by dawn, and then we would usually return to camp for lunch. Otherwise we might be absent all day, carrying our lunch with us. We might get in before sunset, or we might be out till long after nightfall, and then the gleam of the lit fires was a welcome sight as we stumbled toward them through the darkness. Once in, each went to his tent to take a hot bath, and then, clean and refreshed, we sat down to a comfortable dinner, with game of some sort as the principal dish.

THE COMICAL WART-HOG.

On the first march, after leaving our lion camp at Potha, I shot a wart-hog. It was a good-sized sow, which in company with several of her half-grown offspring, was grazing near our line of march. There were some thorn-trees, which gave a little cover, and I killed her at 150 yards, using the Springfield, the lightest and most accurate of my rifles. Her skin, good to eat and the skin, as with all our specimens, was saved for the National Museum. I did not again have to shoot a sow, although I killed half-grown pigs for the table, and bours for specimens. This sow and her porkers were not rooting, but were grazing, as if they had been antelope. Her stomach contained nothing but chopped green grass. Wart-hogs are common throughout the country over which we hunted. They are hideous beasts, with strange protuberances on their chests, and when alarmed they trot or gallop away, holding the tail perfectly erect, with the tail bent forward. Usually they are seen in family parties; but a big boar will often be alone. If the weather is cloudy or wet they may be out all day long, but in hot, dry weather we generally found them abroad in the morning and evening. A pig is always a comical animal: even more so than is the case with a bear, which also impresses one with a sense of grotesque humour—and this notwithstanding the fact that both boar and bear may be very formidable creatures. A wart-hog, standing alertly at gaze, head and hind legs straddled apart and ears cocked forward, is rather a figure of fun, and not the less so when with characteristic audacity and senseless madly off to safety. Wart-hogs are beasts of the bare plain or open forest, and though they will often lie up in patches of brush, they do not care for thick timber.

After shooting the wart-hog we marched on to our camp at Bondeni. The gun-bearers were Mohammedans and the dead pig was of no account to them, and at their request I walked out while camp was being pitched and shot them a buck; this I had to do now and then, but I always shot males, so as not to damage the species.

WILD BEASTS' ROADS.

Next day we marched to the foot of Kilimaki Mountain, near Captain Slater's ostrich farm. Our route lay across bare plains thickly covered with withered short grass. All around us as we marched were the game herds, zebras and hartebeests, gazelles of the two kinds, and now and then wildebeests. Hilly and thither over the plain, crossing and recrossing, ran the dusty game trails, each with its myriads of hoof-marks, the round hoof prints of the zebra, the heart-shaped marks that showed where the hartebeest head had trod, and the delicate etching that betrayed where the smaller antelope had passed. Occasionally we crossed the trails of the natives, worn deep in the hard soil by the countless thousands of bare or sandalled feet that had trodden them. Africa is a country of trails. Across the high veldt, in every direction, run the tangled trails of the multitude of game that have lived thereon from time immemorial. The great beasts of the marsh and the forest make thereon broad and muddy trails which often after the only pathway by which a man can enter the sombre depths. In wet ground and dry alike are also found the trails of savage man. They lead from village to village, and in places they stretch for hundreds of miles, where trailing parties have worn them in the search for ivory, or in the old days when raiding or purchasing slaves. The trails made by the men are made much as the beasts make theirs. They are generally longer and better defined, although I have seen hippo tracks more deeply marked than any made by savage man. But they are made simply by men following in one another's foot steps, and they are never quite straight. They bend now a little to one side now a little to the other, and sudden loops mark the spot where some vanished obstacle once stood; around it the first trail makers went, and their successors have ever trodden in their footsteps even though the need for so doing has long passed away.

A KHAKI-CLAD CHIEF.

Our camp at Kilimaki was by a grove of shady trees, and from it at sunset we looked across the vast plain and saw the far-off mountains grow amber and purple as the light waned. Back of the camp, and of the farmhouse near which we were, rose Kilimaki Mountain, beautifully studded with groves of trees of many kinds. On its farther side lived a tribe of the Wkamba. Their chief, with all the leading men of his village, came in state to meet us, and presented me with a fat hairy sheep, of the ordinary kind found in this part of Africa, where the sheep very wisely do not grow wool. The headman was dressed in khaki, and showed me with pride an official document which confirmed him in his position by direction of the Government, and required him to perform various acts, chiefly in the way of preventing his tribespeople from committing robbery or murder, and of helping to stamp out cattle disease. Like all the Wkamba they had flocks of goats and sheep, and herds of humped cattle, but they were much in need of meat, and hailed my advent. They were wild savages with fabled teeth, many of them stark naked, though some of them carried a blanket. Their heads were curiously shaved so that the hair tufts stood out in odd patterns, and they carried small bows, and arrows with poisoned heads.

THE KING OF THE ANTELOPES.

The following morning I went with Captain Slater. We kept among the hills. The long drought was still unbroken. The little pools were dry, and their bottoms baked like iron, and there was not a drop in the water-courses. Part of the land was open and part covered with a thin forest or bush of scattered mimosa trees. In the open country were many zebras and hartebeests, and the latter were found even in the thin bush. In the morning we found a small herd of eland, at which after some stalking, I got a long shot and missed. The eland is the largest of all the horned creatures that are called antelope, being quite as

heavy as a fattened ox. The herd I approached consisted of a dozen individuals, two of them huge bulls, their coats having turned a slaty blue, their great dewlaps hanging down, and the legs looking almost too small for the massive bodies. The reddish coloured cows were of far lighter build. Eland are beautiful creatures, and ought to be domesticated. As I crept toward them I was struck by their likeness to great clean handsome cattle. They were grazing or resting, switching their long tails at the flies that hung in attendance upon them and lit on their flanks, just as if they were Jerseys in a field at home. My bullet fell short, their size causing me to underestimate the distance, and away they went at a run, one or two of the cows in the first hurry and confusion shipping clean over the backs of others that got in their way—a most unexpected example of agility in such large and ponderous animals. After a few hundred yards they settled down to the slashing trot which is their natural gait, and disappeared over the brow of a hill.

The morning was a blank, but early in the afternoon we saw the eland herd again. They were around a tree in an open space, and we could not get near them. But instead of going straight away they struck off to the right, and described almost a semi-circle, and though they were over four hundred yards distant, they were such big creatures, and their gait was so steady, that I felt warranted in shooting. On the dry plain I could mark where my bullets fell, and though I could not get a good chance at the bull I finally downed a fine cow, and by pacing I found it to be a little over a quarter of a mile from where I stood when shooting.

THE FIRST RHINOCEROS.

It was about nine miles from camp, and I dared not leave the eland alone, so I stationed one of the gun-bearers by the great acacias and sent a messenger in to Haller, on whom we depended for preserving the skins of the big game. Hardly had this been done when a Wkamba man came running up to tell us that there was a rhinoceros on the hillside three-quarters of a mile away, and that he had left a companion to watch it while he carried us the news. Slater and I immediately rode in the direction given, following our wild-looking guide, the other gun-bearers trotting after us. In five minutes we had reached the opposite hill-crest, where the watcher stood, and he at once pointed out the rhino. The huge beast was standing in entirely open country, although there were a few scattered trees of no great size at some little distance from him. We left our horses in a dip of the ground and began the approach; I cannot say that we stalked him, for the approach was too easy. The wind blew from him to us, and a rhino's eyesight is dull. Thirty yards from where he stood was a bush four or five feet high, and though it was so thin that we could distinctly see him through the leaves, it shielded us from the vision of his small pig-like eyes as we advanced towards it, stooping and in single file, I leading. The big beast stood like an uncouth statue, his hide black in the sunlight; he seemed what he was, a monster surviving over from the world's past from the days when the beasts of the prime ran riot in their strength, before man grew so cunning of wain and hand as to master them. So little did he dream of our presence that when we were a hundred yards off he actually lay down.

A DESPERATE CHARGE.

Walking lightly, and with every sense keyed up, we at last reached the bush, and I pushed forward the safety of the double-barrelled Holland rifle which I was now to use for the first time on big game. As I stepped to one side of the bush so as to get a clear aim, with Slater following, the rhino saw me and jumped to his feet with the agility of a pole pony. As he rose I put the right barrel, the bullet going through both lungs. At the same moment he wheeled, the blood spurting from his nostrils, and galloped full on us. Before he could get quite all the way round in his headlong rush to reach us, I struck him with my left-hand barrel, the bullet entering between the neck and shoulder and piercing his heart. At the same instant Captain Slater fired, his bullet entering the neck vertebrae. Ploughing up the ground with horn and feet, the great bull rhino, still head towards us, dropped just thirteen paces from where we stood.

This was a wicked charge, for the rhino meant mischief, and came on with the utmost determination. It is not safe to approach from a few instances. Judging from what I have heard, I am inclined to believe that both lion and buffalo are more dangerous game than rhino; yet the first two rhinos I met both charged, whereas we killed our first four lions and first four buffaloes without any of them charged, though two of each were stopped just as they were on the point of charging. Moreover, our experience with this bull rhino illustrates what I have already said as to one animal being more dangerous under certain conditions, and another more dangerous under different conditions. If it had been a lion instead of a rhino, my first bullet would, I believe, have knocked all the charge out of it; but the vitality of the huge pachyderm was so great, its mere bulk counted for so much, that even such a hard hitting rifle as my double Holland—than which I do not believe there exists a better weapon for heavy game—could not stop it outright, although other of the wounds inflicted would have been fatal in a few seconds.

Leaving a couple of men with the dead rhino, to protect it from the Wkamba by day and the lions by night, we rode straight to camp, which we reached at sunset. It was necessary to get to work on the two dead beasts as soon as possible in order to be sure of preserving their skins. Heller was the man to be counted on for this task. He it was who handled all the skins, who, in other words, was making the expedition of permanent value so far as big game was concerned; and no work at any hour of the day or night ever came amiss to him. He had already trained eight Wkamba porters to act as skinner under his supervision. On hearing of our success, he at once said that we ought to march out to the game that night so as to get to work by daylight. Moreover, we were not comfortable at leaving only two men with each carcass, for lions were both bold and plentiful.

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